



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH350

Site Name: Mathews

Prehistoric ☒

Other name(s) Swan Point Property Field No. 1

Historic ☒

Unknown ☐

Brief Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp, Late 18th to 19th century plantation house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.2938 Longitude -76.9068

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code LQA,UdB

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site ☒

Underwater site ☐

Ethnobotany profile available ☒ Maritime site ☐

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Potomac River

Saltwater

Ocean ☐

Estuary/tidal river ☒

Tidewater/marsh ☐

Spring ☐

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river ☐

Swamp ☐

Lake or pond ☐

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site ☐

Woodland site ☐

Archaic site ☐

MD Adena ☐

Early archaic ☐

Early woodland ☒

Middle archaic ☐

Mid. woodland ☐

Late archaic ☐

Late woodland ☒

Unknown prehistoric context ☐

Contact period site ☐

ca. 1820 - 1860 ☒

ca. 1630 - 1675 ☐

ca. 1860 - 1900 ☒

ca. 1675 - 1720 ☐

ca. 1900 - 1930 ☐

ca. 1720 - 1780 ☐

Post 1930 ☐

ca. 1780 - 1820 ☒

Unknown historic context ☐

Unknown context ☐

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American ☐

Asian American ☐

African American ☐

Unknown ☐

Anglo-American ☒

Other ☐

Hispanic ☐

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural ☒

Domestic

Homestead ☒

Farmstead ☐

Mansion ☐

Plantation ☒

Row/townhome ☐

Cellar ☒

Privy ☐

Industrial

Mining-related ☐

Quarry-related ☐

Mill ☐

Black/metalsmith ☐

Furnace/forge ☐

Other ☐

Transportation

Canal-related ☐

Road/railroad ☐

Wharf/landing ☐

Maritime-related ☐

Bridge ☐

Ford ☐

Educational

Commercial

Trading post ☐

Store ☐

Tavern/inn ☐

Military

Battlefield ☐

Fortification ☐

Encampment ☐

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house ☐

Ch support bldg ☐

Burial area

Cemetery ☐

Sepulchre ☐

Isolated burial ☐

Bldg or foundation ☒

Possible Structure ☒

Post-in-ground ☐

Frame-built ☒

Masonry ☒

Other structure ☐

Slave related

Non-domestic agri ☐

Recreational

Midden/dump ☒

Artifact scatter ☒

Spring or well ☒

Unknown ☐

Other context ☐

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>
Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>
Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Levanna	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>		
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>		
				Potomac Cr	<input type="text"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="text"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="text"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text"/>	Eng Dry-bodie	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	<input type="text"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts	
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>
Other fired clay	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="text"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="text"/>
Midden	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>
Shell midden	<input type="text"/>	Ossuary	<input type="text"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="text"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="text"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>	European flint	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>	Basalt	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sandstone	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>

☒ Dated features present at site

Late 18th century dwelling, 19th century addition and associated features

Historic Artifacts	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/>
Architectural	<input type="text"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/>
Personal items	<input type="text"/>
Tobacco related	<input type="text"/>
Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/>
Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Faunal material	<input type="text"/>
Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/>
Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Misc.	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="text"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="text"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="text"/>	Unknown	<input type="text"/>
Foundation	<input type="text"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="text"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="text"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="text"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="text"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="text"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="text"/>	Earthworks	<input type="text"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="text"/>	Planting feature	<input type="text"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="text"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="text"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="text"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="text"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability

☐ Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

☒ Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Mathews Site (18CH350) is primarily the archeological remnants of a late 18th-19th century plantation house on the south side of Swan Point Neck in Charles County. In addition to the plantation established in the 18th century, remnants of 17th century occupation and an Early and Late Woodland artifact scatter are also present. The site is situated on level ground within a floodplain terrain fronting the Potomac River. The site today lies at the interface of a parkland setting (associated with a modern golf course) and a mature mixed forest. The terrain is flat, mostly open, and overgrown with grass, weeds, and tree saplings. The central focus of the site (where a cellar hole, well, and other features would eventually be identified) marks the floral cover changeover to a mature wooded setting. Soils at the site are primarily Lenni silty loams and Quindocqua loams.

The history of ownership of the land containing the Mathews Site begins with a 1642 land grant of 2,000 acres by Lord Baltimore to one James Neale (or Neal). Neale was born sometime in the year 1615 and was the son of Raphael Neale and Jane Forman of Drury Lane, London. At the time of Maryland's founding in 1634, Neale was 17 years old and too young to own his own property or travel with Leonard Calvert and the first group of colonists on the Ark and the Dove. By the time he was 21 years old, however, around 1637, he established himself as a trader and set sail for Maryland, along with 5 servants, John Court, Francis Pope, James Longworth, William King, and Thomas Denier. The first mention of Neale in colonial records occurred in 1638, when under the request of Commissioner Jerome Hawley, he became a barter agent with the local native groups. This appeared to have been his primary role throughout the earlier years of the settlement period.

The next reference to Neale in historical documents was in 1641, when he both petitioned for and received a 1,000 acre tract of land from Lord Baltimore. The petition for this land was made in lieu of his transportation, along with five additional servants, to the Colony. That same year, Neale turned around and issued the acreage to Thomas Hebdon, giving up all claim and title to that property.

The reasoning behind this action remains unclear, however, in the following year of 1642 Neale once again received acreage from Lord Baltimore. This time, "James Neale, Gent., demandeth 2,000 acres of Land by Special Warrant from his Lordship". By the 1640s, Lord Baltimore was only granting 1,000 acre tracts to the so-called "adventurers", as opposed to the 2,000 acres ten years earlier. Despite this change, 2,000 acres was granted to Neale, which he referred to as "Wollaston Manor", named after his family home in England. Lord Baltimore wrote to his brother Leonard in 1642 stating that he was to grant, "to James Neale, Gent., 2,000 acres to be created into a Manor with such and the like liberties, priveledges and immunities as one usually Granted to other Adventurers and undertakers". Neale was granted this land for the service he previously and was then providing to the Colony. The legal description of Wollaston Manor provided in the early colonial records would have included Site 18CH350.

Questions have arisen regarding why Neale received the 2,000 acres instead of the 1,000 acres everyone else received. It is thought that Cecil Calvert and James Neale already had an established friendship back in England. It is believed that because Neale was too young to travel on the Ark or Dove, the 2,000 acres was previously promised to him.

Without the Lord Proprieter in the Colonies to look after his own interests, Cecil Calvert found it necessary to appoint a council to look after such affairs. Neale was one such individual to be appointed to the Council. As a council member, Neale acted as delegate and often was required to run missions for both Lord Baltimore and Governor Calvert. Both the Colony of Maryland and role Neale played in the colony remained virtually untouched for the first few years of the settlement. Late in 1643, however, an event occurred that threatened the very foundations of Maryland.

In the Fall of 1643, an individual by the name of Richard Ingle, a Cromwell supporter who was strongly against King Charles I, returned to Maryland with the intention of civil and religious unrest. For the first 9 years of settlement, Lord Baltimore had done his best to keep the religious strife that had swept across Europe out of Maryland. During his trip to Maryland, Ingle claimed that the "King was no king", and was accordingly charged with treason and held by then acting Governor Giles Brent. Several members on the Council, including Neale, argued for the return of Ingle to his ship, "The Reformation", with the view that his case would not hold up in court. Once he returned to his ship, however, he quickly made an escape back to England. Those who were accused of arguing for the release of Ingle were suspended from Council, but Neale, who soon pleaded his case, was able to return.

Two years later, in 1645, Ingle returned with every intention of revenge against the Proprietary, Catholicism, and the Crown. In an attack known as Ingle's Rebellion, Ingle and his men destroyed the Colony and the Proprietorship. During that time, 300 settlers evacuated the Colony, including Governor Calvert and James Neale. That same year, it is believed that James Neale married Anne Gill, daughter of Benjamin Gill, who also resided in Maryland. Soon thereafter they fled to either Spain or Portugal and resided there over the next fifteen years. In Europe, Neale was engaged in both commerce and political affairs, and acted as representative to both King Charles I and the Duke of York, although the actual relationship to the king remains unclear.

During their occupation in Europe, Neale's father-in-law, Benjamin, served as their estate representative and executor. At that time the estate was known as "Wollaston Manor" and was actively farmed for tobacco. Neale had several servants working his land while he was away. Whether or not these servants actually lived in quarters on the 2,000-acre estate is unknown, but it is highly probable. Upon Gill's death in 1654, Robert Cole, a neighboring planter, claimed himself as next of kin. Neale did not receive news of his father-in-law's death for four years and, in 1658, he petitioned the Proprietor for help once again.

In his petition, Neale asked for assistance to, "recover what may bee of his estate, as also my Land...and preserve it in the best manner that may bee, for my use, or the use of my wife and children and let no any thing be sould or diminished till further order from mee". Neale had quickly claimed his intent to return to Maryland as soon as possible, along with his wife and his three children, Henrietta, James, and Dorothy, and what would later be newborn Anthony. The Maryland per se, which Neale returned to, however, was not the same place that they had left fifteen years prior. Religious strife severely limited the colony, and the proprietor's rule was constantly overturned by groups of dissonant Protestants. Religion, along with turmoil from the English civil wars, economic depressions, higher food prices and labor shortages caused many to leave the colony and create a different environment altogether. The proprietary changed as well, for with the death of the 2nd Lord Calvert 12 years prior, his brother, Benedict, became the 3rd Lord Baltimore.

Despite all these changes, the Neale family returned at a fairly stable period in Colonial history, for the restoration of the Crown of England occurred with the coronation of Charles II. On March 7, 1659, Lord Baltimore issued the following decree, inviting Neale back to Maryland and allowing him to reclaim the lands he had left 15 years prior. The letter from Lord Baltimore proclaimed the following: "Whereas Captaine James Neale hath formerly beene an Inhabitant in Maryland, But upon certaine occasions of his Owne hath bene absent some yeares from thence, and is now Desirous to retourne thither againe with his family



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there to Reside knowe yee that wee doe hereby give him free Liberty There to inhabit and to posses any lands as he hath right into Or can lawfully clayme."

As soon as the family settled in Maryland, James Neale drew up a contract with Francis West to build a house for his family on the land of Wollaston Manor. On July 22, 1661, the contract read as follows: "It is condiconed & agreed betweene James Neale, Esqr of the one party Franci West of ye other party as followeth, ye said Francis West doth hereby promise and oblige himself to build for ye said James Neale on his plantacon on Wollaston Manor one house of forty foot long & twenty foote wide framed worke to bee nine foot between ye groundsill & Wall plage & all ye groundsills to bee of Locust wood ye lower part to bee divided into five Roomes with two chimnies below & one small chimney above and build on to it a porch ten foote long & eight foote wide ye Loft to bee layed with sawed wood And to build two Dormer windowes above & other window at ye end of ye left And to point all Windowes & Dores below Stayres & all Completely finished except ye covering & weather boarding..."

Neale's home, also called "Wollaston Manor", was not the typical post-in-ground structure that had characterized the 17th century Chesapeake, rather it was laid upon groundsills. The very fact that the house consisted of five rooms suggested that Neale was wealthy, even though during the mid-to-late 17th century socio-economic standing was not as pertinent in society. That same year, in 1660, Lord Baltimore chose Neale to serve as representative in Amsterdam, with the duty of protesting the settlement of the Dutch and Swedes in the Delaware Valley. Upon his return from overseas on July 20, 1660, Lord Baltimore granted Neale the title of Captain and issued his "Trusty and well beleved Captaine James Neale" to serve as "commander in Chiefe" in the colonies to further protect Maryland and the Delaware Valley from the settlement of the Dutch. Not wanting to start war with Holland, this mission was quickly abandoned.

Five years later, between 1665 and 1666, Neale petitioned for the naturalization of his four children, Henrietta Marie, James Jr., Dorothy, and Anthony, all whom were born abroad. This ordinance would allow the children to have all natural born rights as citizens of Maryland, including the right to own, inherit, and bequeath property to their own heirs. The Neale children thus became the first naturalized citizens of Maryland.

Over the course of the following twenty years, Captain James Neale remained active in local Maryland politics. Given his heavy involvement with both the establishment of the colony, the protection against religious and political strife, and political guidance in its early years, Neale should be claimed one of the most significant players in early Maryland and Charles County history. By 1680, James Neale was sixty-five years old. That year, James Neale, Sr., deeded to his eldest son, James, Jr., one-half interest in Wollaston Manor, with full manorial rights, made legal when he married his first wife, Elizabeth Calvert, granddaughter of former Governor Leonard Calvert. By this deed, James Neale, Jr., became the subsequent Lord of Wollaston Manor, including the mansion house.

The following years, James Neale, Sr., deeded the remaining one-half interest in Wollaston Manor to his second eldest son, Anthony, pending his marriage to Elizabeth Roswell, the daughter of another prominent Charles County family. In 1683, Neale's last official appointment recorded in Charles County records was the appointment to establish and lay out towns throughout Charles County. Unfortunately, this appointment did not last long, for Neale passed away the following year.

Captain James Neale, Sr., left behind a wife, Anne Gill Neale, and five grown children, all of whom were matched successfully and married. Maryland Provincial Wills and Testaments listed the will of Captain James Neale, dated 1684. In this will, Neale, Sr. reaffirms his bequest to his sons James, Jr., and Anthony, all those "tracts of Land, negroes, chattel and chattels which I have formerly given to them and their heirs".

At the time of his death, it is believed that both James, Jr., and Anthony, and most likely their wives, lived at Wollaston Manor. Not soon thereafter, however, in 1704, Anthony Neale was listed as obtaining a 1,000 acre parcel of land to the North of Wollaston Manor, formerly known as White's Ford, which he later renamed "Aquinsicke". There, Anthony established one of the largest plantations in Charles County, where he resided with his family in a small house consisting of two rooms and an upstairs loft. Despite the estate being worth over 1,100 pounds sterling, it was believed that the Neale's all lived modestly despite their wealth.

After James, Sr.'s death in 1684, it is probable that his widow, Anne, continued to live in the plantation house at Wollaston Manor with her son, James, and his first wife, Elizabeth Calvert. James and his wife Elizabeth had one daughter who they named Mary. By 1687, James Neale, Jr., was listed as having a second wife, whose name was Elizabeth Lord. It can be surmised that his first wife prematurely died and that James quickly remarried. By his second wife, James bore seven additional children. The eldest was also named James, who was born in 1694.

Widow Anne Neale passed away right before the turn of the century, in 1698. In that same year, she left behind a Last Will and Testament leaving all of her personal property to her children. In her will, Anne bequests to James her, "large silver Tankard and smaller silver scallopt punch bowle..." and to her son Anthony, her "large silver scallop punch bowle, [her] silver plate, silver porringer, large silver cup, [her] silver caudel cup, and [her] silver solt and peper box of silver..." Anne's will subsequently listed items to be received by each of her children and various grandchildren, including tobacco, furniture, silver, livestock, and slaves. Based on this account, Anne Neale appeared to be fairly wealthy in late 17th century standards. Her total wealth was estimated to be 154 pounds which indicated her place in the upper economic tier during the late 17th century. After her death, her eldest son James, who already inherited the title "Lord of Wollaston Manor", lived in the plantation house with his second wife, Elizabeth, and their small children. While no records were recovered as to the occupation of James Neale, Jr., it was likely that he was a planter.

James Neale, Jr., was a first-generation Creole, having inherited his wealth as opposed to earning his wealth. Around the time of the turn of the century, it was highly probable that the original Wollaston Manor home, made of locust wood, survived no longer than 40 years. Most earthfast, impermanent structures only lasted 25 years at most in the Chesapeake environment. Whether James Neale, Jr., still occupied the original wooden frame structure is unknown. The next reference to the house itself was in 1716, in a deed between James, Jr., and his son, also named James (the 3rd).

James Neale the 3rd was born in 1694 to his father and mother, Jane Boarman. He previously married a woman named Elizabeth, with whom he had one daughter, also Elizabeth. James was the eldest son of both marriages and was therefore likely to inherit the Lordship and title to Wollaston Manor. However, James received title to the land well before his father's death, when he was 22 years old. In the 1716 deed, James, Jr., gave his son, James (the 3rd), out of love and consideration, all title to the 1,000 acre estate, including, "the Mansion house of the said James Neale Senior now stands".

Referring to the "Mansion House", it was quite probable that James Neale, Jr. rebuilt the family home, after the original structure had fallen into disrepair. Change, however, had been occurring rapidly throughout the Chesapeake region. Society was becoming more stable and the economy relying more heavily on a diverse method of agriculture as opposed to one cash crop. Because of these societal changes, planters and farmers began replacing the impermanent earth-fast structures of the generation before with permanent dwellings made of all brick or brick with timber framing.



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James, Jr., died a decade later, around 1725, and left both a Last Will and Testament and extensive inventory account of his estate. His wife, Elizabeth died 7 years later, in 1734, and also left a detailed probate of her estate, much of which echoed her husband's property. In 1727, James Neale, Jr.'s probate was listed as head of household, with an estate worth 304 pounds, indicating that he was (for the time) quite wealthy. James had nearly double the livestock that his mother Anne had at the time of her death. By the first two decade of the 18th century, the Neale's had adjusted to a life of comfort as opposed to adaptation.

Signs of consumerism were evident throughout the probate inventories. More furniture was present, including six feather beds and 16 chairs. Signs of wealth included both capital and consumable property, and the probate listed items such as a parcel of books, a looking glass, several items of silver, and slaves. Other items, such as planter's tools and a spinning wheel were suggestive of the Neale's involvement within the local economy. Elizabeth Neale's inventory reflected much on her late husband's wealth, the only major differences being the addition of several slaves. The increased evidence of both moveable and capital property indicates a need for more space. Thus it is quite probable that by the first 2 decades of the 18th century, a new, larger, Neale dwelling needed to be constructed and was soon occupied.

James Neale (the 3rd) did not long survive his father, for a will was recorded for him 5 years later in 1730. James (the 3rd) died at an early age of 36 years, with the reason for his death unknown. He married twice and had four children between those two marriages. The Last Will and Testament of James Neale (the 3rd) listed his son James (the 4th) as having all "Right and Title of Woleston Manor", including all lands he currently owned. James (the 4th) was to receive this title when he turned 21 years old, indicating that he was still a minor in 1730. The will also mentioned James' (the 3rd) second wife, Jane Boarman, who likely still lived as and had the right to remain for the duration of her life at the manor house.

What transpired over the next 20 years is rather unclear. In Neale family genealogy, neither James (the 4th) or his 3 sisters are listed as married or having heirs, which suggests that they all died intestate at dates unknown. What happened to the manor house between 1730 and 1755 is unclear. In James' (the 3rd) will he instructs that if his son James were to die before coming of age, then his daughters Jane and Mary Ann should inherit the manor and land. Later evidence suggests that both died intestate.

The next reference to the Wollaston Manro property was in 1745, in the Last Will and Testament of Raphael Neale, son of Anthony Neale (who was the younger brother of James, Jr.). Raphael, by this time, had inherited the second half-interest in the original 2,000 acres from his father, Anthony. During the early 18th century, Raphael Neale established a fairly large plantation and plantation house within his 1,000 acre parcel. In his probate inventory, recorded in 1745, Raphael's estate was listed as being worth 1,307 pounds, placing him as one of the wealthiest men in Charles County.

The probate of Raphael Neale inventories all of his personal and real estate by room, suggesting that the mansion house consisted of at least 7 rooms. The inventory also listed him as owning 36 slaves, a substantial number for that time and indicating that he owned a very large plantation. Because the slaves, as well as other items were listed separately from the plantation house, it was surmised that there were separate living quarters set apart from Neale and his family.

In his Last Will and Testament, Raphael bequeathed to his children individual shares of his land and estate, which his grandson, John Lancaster, son of Elizabeth Neale Lancaster, later partitioned. In that deed, dated 1755, John Lancaster administered the partition of what was listed as 2,000 acres of Wollaston Manor. Of particular note was that Raphael had at some point inherited the second half of interest in the original Neale property, most likely because everyone who had interest in the land had died intestate, leaving Raphael as the sole eligible male heir.

A 1755 Plat of Wollaston Manor was devised during the partition of the Neale family land. This plat depicted a division of the acreage into six separate parcels. When that partition was made, it was decided that a lottery system would be issued, with each heir drawing a number and thus choosing a parcel of land. Raphael Neale and his wife, Mary Brooke, had five daughters: Elizabeth, Mary, Henrietta, Monica, Anne, and Eleanor. All of the daughters with the exception of Elizabeth married prominent members of society. The partition of Wollaston Manor occurred in the following manor: 183 acres known as Tract 1 or "Poplar Point" to Monica and Edward Digges, 183 acres known as Tract 2 or "Batemans" to Mary Hoskins Boarman (daughter of Eleanor Neale and Richard Boarman), 183 acres known as Tract 3 or "Shaws" to Mary Neale Taney and Thomas Taney, 183 acres known as Tract 4 or "Crab Grass" to Anne Neale Thompson and James Thompson, 183 acres known as Tract 5 or "Swan Point" to Henrietta Neale Brooke and Basil Brooke, and 183 acres containing the original homesite of Raphael and Mary Brooke Neale and where the said widow would have life tenancy known as Tract 6 or "Honest Tract" to John Lancaster Jr.

Site 18CH350 is estimated to be situated within the metes and bounds of Tract 1, also known as "Poplar Point". The 1755 partition plat depicts a structure within Tract 1, but whether or not it was an abandoned structure or occupied is not known.

Monica and Edward Digges, who were married prior to the death of Raphael in 1755, most likely built a new dwelling (probably at 18CH350) sometime shortly after their marriage and the partitioning in the third quarter of the 18th century, and either lived there themselves or rented the domicile to a tenant family. Although likely too early, a 1752 map of Maryland and Virginia depicts two structures located within the vicinity of Tract 1 of the Wollaston Manor partition. In 1760, Edward Digges was listed in the census records as living in St. Mary's County, indicating that they were not living in Charles County at the time of Raphael's death. Forty years later, however, Edward was listed as Head of Household in Charles County for both 1800 and 1810.

In 1811, Edward devised unto Charles Hoskins Neale a total of 366 acres, including the original 183 acres known as Tract 1 or "Poplar Point". Charles H. Neale was the son of James and Elizabeth Neale, and the great-great-grandson of Anthony Neale. Charles Neale did not live on the land known as "Poplar Point", but rather likely lived at nearby Port Tobacco or St. Mary's County. He soon thereafter died intestate, leaving his property to his three children, Elizabeth G. (Neale) Matthews, Mary Neale, and James Neale.

By that time, this property was referred to as "Lone Holly", named for a lone holly tree standing on the property. Elizabeth Neale Matthews was the eldest daughter of Charles Neale and Eleanor Brooke, born in 1809. In 1831, when she was 21 years old, she married Dr. Francis Matthews. By the time of her marriage, it was unclear as to which portion of the 1/3 of Charles Neale's estate she owned, but by 1844, she also had received another portion from her sister, Mary Neale. It was likely that the Mathews family lived at Site 18CH350, in the structure that was built in the late 18th century, following their marriage, and then obtained more acreage later through inheritance.

Sometime after their marriage, post-1831, the Matthews began a series of improvements to their property, including construction to the existing house. As



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH350

Site Name: Mathews

Prehistoric ☒

Other name(s) Swan Point Property Field No. 1

Historic ☒

Brief Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp, Late 18th to 19th century plantation house site

Unknown ☐

their family grew, and as they added more slave labor to their farm, they most likely outgrew the smaller structure built in the late 18th century. An addition is believed to have been constructed by the mid 19th century.

While Francis Matthews was referred to as "Doctor", no records were found in reference to him as a practicing physician. For example, the census records were absent for Dr. Matthews in 1840, yet the 1850 Census Record of Charles County noted that he lived in Allens Fresh District with his wife and 6 children. Ten years later, the 1860 Census Record for Charles County listed Matthews at age 51 as a farmer, whose real estate was valued at \$19,000 and personal property at \$12,000. That same census record listed Francis as Guardian of his nephew, John Neale, who was the son of his wife's deceased brother, James (the 4th), who had died in 1847.

The Slave Census for 1850 listed Matthews as owning 20 slaves that year. He only had 15 slaves by 1860. An advertisement in a local 1855 paper advertised the sale of both equipment and slaves, with the estate being probated in November 1861. Apparently, Dr. Matthews owned a plantation and was a planter in addition to being a possible medical practitioner. By 1860, he was administering the estates of his nephews, who also held slaves on their plantations. In 1860, Matthews owned 200 improved and 184 unimproved acres. The main crop was tobacco, with the plantation producing 8,000 pounds that year. The plantation also grew Indian corn and wheat, which probably served as livestock feed. An 1862 US Coast and Geodetic Map of St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles counties depicts the "Lone Holly" residence, while an 1865 map of Charles County does not.

In 1860, one year before his death, Dr. Francis Matthews transferred to his son, James F. Matthews, all title to the land formerly known as "Wollaston Manor" and now referred to as "Lone Holly". James F. Matthews, the eldest son, was listed in the 1860 census records as 26 years old. Geneological research recorded James as being married to Mary Victoria Brent in the year 1863, two years after the death of his father. No census record exists for James in 1870, however, the 1880 Census Record noted that he was 46 years old and was a lawyer by profession.

According to deed reference, James died intestate in 1905, and bequeathed to his son, F. Brooke Matthews, all title to the property and house known as Lone Holly. According to the 1908 Maryland Shell Fish Commission Map, a dwelling was present at the location of Site 18CH350, the site of "Lone Holly". Soon after this map was created, however, a fire completely demolished the house. Once the structure burned down, presumably the Matthews family moved and rebuilt a residence elsewhere.

Site 18CH350 was first identified during a 1991 archeological survey. A cellar hole, chimney falls, and a round depression (thought to possibly represent a well) were discernable on the surface of the site. At the time, the site was an open wooded area with several dead locust trees. The cellar hole was overgrown, but the surrounding land appeared to have been periodically mowed as part of golf course maintenance. Based on the presence of the cellar hole and other features, ten shovel test pits (STPs) were situated around the cellar hole and to the east at intervals of 15.24 m (50 ft). Three additional STPs from a transect survey crossed the northern portion of the site at 36.6 m (120 ft) intervals. Shovel tests were 38 cm in diameter and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. Artifacts were collected from all of the STPs. Artifacts recovered included 3 creamware sherds, 3 pearlware sherds, 1 slipware, 8 whiteware, 1 ironstone sherd, a 19th century bottle base, 1 Hohr German stoneware sherd, 2 Late prehistoric triangular projectile points and a sherd of Accokeek pottery. It was thought that the site might represent the remains of James Neale's 17th century Wollaston Manor residence.

In 2007 Phase II testing was carried out at 8 sites on two properties slated for residential and commercial development in Charles County, one of which included 18CH350. The archeological evaluations were connected with the application for a wetland permit through the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Maryland Department of Environment. Site evaluations were therefore required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

During the 2007 evaluation study, 146 shovel tests and 7 test units (four 91 X 91 cm, one 61 X 122 cm, one 61 X 61 cm, and one 61 X 152 cm) were excavated. Excavations uncovered five cultural features, including a cellar hole with fill, an oyster shell midden, two brick foundation walls, and a domestic refuse pit. The site was determined to have a horizontal dimension of 68.6 X 84 m (225 X 275 ft). In total, 4,005 artifacts were recovered and included the following broad affiliations and quantities: 3,851 historic and modern items and 19 prehistoric artifacts. The historic/modern collection consisted of 27 activity items (hardware), 1,685 architectural items (including 293 pieces of window glass), 6 clothing items, 196 ceramic sherds, 183 pieces of kitchen/container glass, 1,429 faunal remains, 4 arms objects, and 321 miscellaneous objects (2 modern, 4 fuel, and 315 other). The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 14 flaked stone objects (mostly debitage), 3 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 2 ceramic sherds.

Upon examining the cultural remains, it was concluded that Site 18CH350 had a rural domestic function and an early-to-late 19th century temporal affiliation. The occupants of the site were thought to have a middle-to-high socio-economic status based on research and artifact evidence. Contrary to previous interpretation, Site 18CH350 was no longer thought to contain a 17th century occupation related to James Neale, but was thought likely to have been occupied by Charles Neale, a descendent of James Neale, Dr. Francis and Elizabeth Neale Matthews, and later family members. In consultation with the staff at MHT, Site 18CH350 was thought to have research value, be a significant archeological resource, and under Criterion [d] be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A Phase III data recovery was carried out soon after the 2007 Phase II project ended as the site would be impacted by the planned developments on the property.

During the 2007-2008 data recovery fieldwork, three areas were targeted for excavation, including the dwelling's main footprint and cellar hole, a rear addition to the dwelling where buried artifact deposits had been discovered, and an oyster shell midden situated in the rear yard east of the house. A total of fifteen 1.524 m (5 ft) squares was excavated within these three areas, with 9 units dedicated to the cellar hole, four to the addition area, and two to the oyster shell midden. Trenching was extensively used as a means of exposing all of the intact masonry features.

Excavation was conducted manually and carefully using flat shovels and trowels. The soils were excavated stratigraphically according to natural strata and 5-7.6 cm (2-3 in) arbitrary levels. At times, the upper disturbed strata (classified as a plowzone layer) was excavated in thicker levels. Unit excavation was halted whenever a 10 cm (4 in) depth was excavated into culturally sterile soil or subsoil. Most excavated soils were screened on site using hardware cloth. Once a unit was excavated, a soil profile was prepared. The documentation process included a hand-drawn profile, as well as one photographed in color and black-and-white. The soil documentation process included descriptions of color and texture (using standardized nomenclature), depths, and noticeable artifact presence. A photograph log was maintained throughout the excavation process and included photographs of soil profiles.

All masonry features were horizontally exposed either by means of additional block excavation or the excavation of trenches or test probes which followed the feature lines. When intactness became architectural rubble, trenching was discontinued and the search moved elsewhere. Non-masonry cultural features were excavated separately from the surrounding soil matrix. If block excavation was able to expose the entire horizontal boundary of a feature, it was



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH350

Site Name: Mathews

Prehistoric ☒

Other name(s) Swan Point Property Field No. 1

Historic ☒

Brief
Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp, Late 18th to 19th century plantation house site

Unknown ☐

excavated through "cross-sectioning" or excavating half of the feature and fully documenting it before moving on to the remaining half. Feature excavation was documented through the drawing and photographing of plan and sectional views. If the feature exceeded the limits of a 1.524 m square, then a separate combined drawing was completed.

A portion of feature soils was water screened off-site using window screen mesh. A study goal was to collect a .23 kg (.5 lb) sample of soil for each excavated arbitrary level of feature matrix for at least 1/3 of the units excavated. For the cellar hole, these soil samples were retrieved from the central portion of the features. The overall objective of the soil samples was to collect small cultural material that would have otherwise been lost during the normal screening process.

Upon completing the fieldwork, it was determined that 22 natural and cultural features were identified. In addition to the dwelling foundation, cellar hole, and oyster shell midden, the feature discovery included a domestic trash pit and other pit features, several builder's trench sections, a few brick piers and stone timber supports, a drainage trench, posts and postmolds, and a purposeful tree burn.

In total, the artifact recovery contained 30,198 materials retained for analysis in the lab: 30,140 historic/modern objects and 58 prehistoric objects. The artifact recovery was mostly confined to the cellar hole fill and oyster shell midden soils. Overlying the entire site area was a well-developed organic soils layer (A horizon). Except where historic development occurred, underlying this organic stratum were buried yard soils (Ab horizon) overlying leached organic soils (E horizon) and subsoil (E/B horizon). Within the cellar hole, the organic horizon was underlain with several layers of architectural debris resulting from the destruction of the dwelling by fire. At the base of the cellar hole was a sandy an clayey subsoil (B horizon). Between the architectural rubble and subsoil were several occupational layers, fill episodes, floors, and domestic-debris caps.

The prehistoric collections recovered from 18CH50 consisted of 58 objects, including 57 lithic artifacts and a single piece of Accokeek pottery. The lithic assemblage was composed of quartz and quartzite tools and waste. Both material types were considered to be local and easily attainable from the site location. The lithic collection included the following types and associated quantities: side-notched projectile point (2), biface (1), scraper (1), axe (1) groundstone tool (1), expedient tool (1), other tool (1), fire-cracked rock (32), and debitage (17). The prehistoric materials were recovered from disturbed contexts along with historic materials.

The historic assemblage from the data recovery at 18CH350 consisted of 164 activity items, 20,310 architectural artifacts, 69 clothing items, 8 furniture objects, 8,482 kitchen-related artifacts, 14 personal objects, 22 tobacco-related items, 12 arms objects, and 1,059 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 4 toy marbles, 7 other toys, 120 pieces of lamp glass, 3 slate writing tablets, 1 golf ball, a yarn, a chain link, 9 iron hardware pieces, 6 farm tools, 6 pieces of barbed wire, 4 horseshoes, a horse tack item, and an iron tomato stake. The architectural assemblage consisted of 5,195 pieces of brick, 124 pieces of burned brick, 33 pieces of plaster, 14 pieces of burnt plaster, 1,013 mortar/plaster fragments, 4,564 mortar pieces, 17 burnt mortar pieces, 2 ceramic floor tiles, 19 clay/daub pieces, 2,160 window glass fragments, 7,024 nails (1,326 handwrought, 1,999 cut, 893 wire, and 2,806 unidentified), 27 spikes, 91 pieces of architectural hardware, and 27 pieces of slate. The clothing items were 32 buttons (4 bone, 1 plastic, 17 glass, 3 brass/copper, 1 shell, and 6 iron), 1 decorative bone item, 7 buckles, 2 scissors, 2 thimbles, 19 brass/copper fasteners, 1 iron fastener, and 5 shoe parts. The furniture items included a curtain ring, a brass tack, a carved bone item, a piece of copper hardware, and 4 iron furniture items. The kitchen-related artifacts were 907 ceramic sherds (18 coarse earthenware, 24 Jackfield, 6 Astbury, 30 creamware, 98 pearlware, 351 whiteware, 5 yellowware, 5 miscellaneous earthenware, 257 porcelain, 70 ironstone, 3 English Brown, 38 miscellaneous stoneware, and 2 unidentified ceramics), 3,919 pieces of domestic glass (210 table glass fragments, 3,353 bottle glass fragments, and 356 glass jar fragments), 1 cork stopper, 32 iron pot/pan pieces, 103 tin can parts, 4 iron jar lids, 1 lead lid, 8 iron knife pieces, 3,502 faunal remains (2,170 bone/teeth and 1,332 pieces of shell), 1 seed, and 4 pieces of walnut shell. The mean ceramic date for the site is 1826. The 14 personal items consisted of a 1902 penny, and 1820-1830 cent piece, a plastic comb part, an eyeglass lens, 2 glass beads, 2 keys, a mirror handle, a bone toothbrush, a brass pocketwatch part and 3 other personal items. Tobacco-related items were 9 ball clay pipe stems, 12 ball clay pipe bowls, and a stoneware pipe bowl. The arms objects were 2 French gunflints, 9 shotgun/rifle shell cartridges, and a Minié ball. And finally, the miscellaneous objects were 450 unidentified glass fragments (much of it burned), 3 burnt wood fragments, an unidentified copper piece, 271 unidentified iron objects, 3 pieces of lead 1 piece of rubber, 9 pieces of plastic, 142 pieces of charcoal, 152 pieces of coal, 2 pieces of slag, and 25 other objects.

Though three intact areas remained to be targeted by Phase III excavations (the main footprint of the house and cellar hole, the rear addition, and the shell midden), little of the historic landscape survived into the modern period. An overwhelming majority of the artifact were recovered from the cellar hole, buried yard soils and waste associated with the addition, and oyster shell midden. The cellar hole was composed of numerous occupational and fill layers and a domestic trash pit marking nearly 150 years of occupation by the Neales and related families. Such layers were capped by an early 20th century burnt destruction layer mostly composed of architectural debris. The diagnostic artifacts recovered from the yard soils surrounding the main block of the dwelling and underlying the addition and midden, as well as the midden itself appeared to be compatible with the 150 year occupation. A mean ceramic date of 1826 was calculated for the historic pottery assemblage.

Based on the distribution of domestic waste, the occupants at Site 18CH350 disposed of trash less frequently in the cellar hole, more often in the rear of the house as yard scatter, and episodically in midden form in the case of the processing and preparation of oysters. According to the distribution of nail types over the site area, the main block of the dwelling was built prior to 1800, whereas the addition was constructed in the first half of the 19th century. The well-distributed faunal remains indicate that the site occupants consumed numerous domesticated and wild species of animal. A diet that included cow, pig, sheep/goat, and chicken was compatible with a planter/farmer occupation. The wide array of anatomical parts in the fauna assemblage indicated that the animals were butchered on-site. The consumption of choice cuts suggested that occupants at 18CH350 had a middle-to-upper socioeconomic status in Charles County society. The ceramic assemblage supported this assessment with well-represented, highly-decorated, patterned, expensive tableware, including transfer-printed and molded whiteware and ironstone and imported Chinese porcelain. Also supportive was a tableware-to- hollowware ratio of 9-to-1, as expressed in the ceramic assemblage. Sites associated with the less-well-off typically have higher proportions of hollowware.

According to the archival research completed on Site 18CH350, it was situated on Tract 1 of the 1755 Wollaston Manor partition devised at the death of Raphael Neale, who was the son of Anthony Neale, the youngest brother of James Neale, Jr. A residence was built on this tract at Site 18CH350 sometime in the third quarter of the 18th century. Edward and Monica (Neale) Digges occupied this residence. In 1811, Edward conveyed Tract 1 and other portions of Wollaston Manor, then known as "Poplar Point", to Charles H. Neale. Charles died shortly thereafter, leaving his estate, referred to as "Lone Holly", to his children.

Charles Neale's eldest daughter Elizabeth married Dr. Francis Matthews in 1831 and moved into the residence earlier built by the Digges family. The Matthews family made improvements to the property which included a rear addition to the dwelling. The property was occupied by and served as a plantation for the Matthews up until 1860. Just prior to Dr. Matthews death, he bequeathed Lone Holly to his son James F. Matthews. Although James was a lawyer by



Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:	18CH350	Site Name:	Mathews	Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other name(s)	Swan Point Property Field No. 1	Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Brief Description:	Early and Late Woodland short-term camp, Late 18th to 19th century plantation house site			Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>

profession, the family likely continued farming the land. Upon the death of James in 1905, his son F. Brooke Matthews inherited Lone Holly. The Matthews farmhouse burnt down shortly thereafter.

In summary, Site 18CH350 was occupied by the Neale and related Digges and Matthews families from the late 18th through early 20th centuries. This site appeared to have been occupied shortly after the abandonment of nearby Site 18CH354 (see synopsis) by those who owned the property. The related families appear to have farmed the land throughout that time period, essentially participating in the local agrarian economy. The research evidence, as supported by the material record, indicated that these occupying families, as plantation owners, doctors, farmers and lawyers, enjoyed middle-to-upper class socioeconomic status in Charles County. The site today has been largely impacted by development of the nearby golf course and associated homes and the likelihood that additional intact deposits remain is very slim.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

Site Files, 95000557, 95001166